EUROPE.

A Turkish Squadron with Heavy Reinforcements for Crete.

SPANISH CONCESSI N TO ENGLAND.

The Poreign Secretary of England on the Cossion of Russian America. 40.

NEWS BY THE CABLE TO APRIL 15.

THE EASTERN OVESTION.

War Action Against the Insurgents.

Vinna, April 15, 1867.

Despatches have been received here stating that Omar.

Pacha, with ships of war and targe numbers of troops, has left Turkey for the purpose of joining in the move-

THE ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

Spain has at length yielded to the demand of the ritish government in the case of the steamer Victoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market. Consols for money open at 90%.

LONDON, April 15—2 P. M.
Since the opening Consols have advanced 14, and are now quoted at 91 for money. United States five-twenty bonds. 74
Illinois Centrals. 76%
Erie shares. 88%

LONDON, April 15-Evening.

FRANKFORT, April 15-Evening. American bonds closed to-day at 7674.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.
Liverpool, April 15—Noon.
The cotton market opens quiet and steady at unchanged prices. The sales to day are likely to reach.

10,000 bales.

The market has been active during the day, and closed firm at the following authorized quota-iens:—Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 124d. The sales of the day amounted to 15,000 bales. ay amounted to 15,000 bales. -The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

higher, and is quoted at 48%. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western. California white wheat 14% per contal. Bar-ley, 4a. 8d. per 60 lbz. for American. Oats, 8s. 6d per 45

lbs. for Canadian. Peas, 45s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERRYOOL, April 15—Evening.

Corn. mixed Western, 43s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat, white California, 13s. 10d. a 14s. 3d. per cental. Oats, 2a. 6d. per 65 lbs. for Canadian. Barley, 4s. 8d. per 60 lbs. for American. Peas, Canadian, 45s. per quarter.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Liverpool April 15—Noon.

The provision market is generally without change. 60s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Lard, 49s. per cwt. Cheese, 60s. per cwt. for middling American.

Liverpoot, April 15-Evening. Pork, 77s. 6d. per 200 lbs. Beef, 125s. per 804 lbs. Cheese, middling American, 60s. per cwt. Lard, 49s. for

Liverpool Produce Market. Livercot, April 15—Noon.

Articles of American produce are quiet and steady,

1 prices are without-decided change. Standard white and prices are without-decided change. Standard white petroleum has declined 1d. since last report, and is now quoted at 1s. 5d. per gallon of 8 lbs. Spirits petroleum s steady at is. per gailon. Ashes, 34s. per cwi. for pots. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for American, and St.

Petersburg spirits turpentine, 37s. per cwt. Clover seed 66s. 6d. per cwt. for American red. LIVERPOOL, April 15-Evening. Ashes, pots, 34s, per cwt. Tallow, 44s, 6d. for Ameri

Ashes, pots, 34s. per cwt. Tallow. 44s. 8d. for American. Lanseed cakes, £0 10s. Spirits turpentius, 37s. per cwt. Rosin, 5s. 3d. for common, and 16s. for fine. American red clover seed, 56s. 6d. Petroleum, standard white, 1s. 5d. per gal. Iron, Scotch pigs, 52s. per ton.

The London Markets.

Loxnos, April 15—Noon.

The market for American and other produce opens quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged. Rosin, 9s. 3d. per cwt. since last report, and is now quoted at 16s. Oils are steady at £38 10s. per ton for threese. £121 for apperm. and £50 for Legland whate. seed; £131 for sperm, and £39 for Iceland whale firm at 24s, per cwt. for No. 12 Detch standard Iron, 52s. for Scotch pigs, mixed numbers. Linaced cakes, £9 10s. per ton, for thin oblong for feeding. Lin-seed, 65s. per cwt. for Calcutta.

LONDON, April 15-2 P. M. Sugar is firm at 24s, per cwit, for No. 12 Dutch stan

London, April 15-Evening. Wheat has advanced 2s. Corn was last quoted at par quarier. Sugar closed firm at 24s. for No. 12, Dutch

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15-Noon. The steamship Paimyra, Captain Watson, from New York, April 2, arrived here to-day on the way to Liv-Disasters at Sea.

The bark H. L. Routh, from Liverpool, April 15—P. M.

The bark H. L. Routh, from Liverpool for New York, which was reported ashore near Lytham, on the 11th inst., has been hauled off and brought into port. The extent of her damage is not yet known.

The Brig Elizabeth at Bremen.

Laverroot, April 15-2 P. A despatch has been received here which states that the brig Elizabeth. Captain Noison, from New York, which went ashore in the Battic on the 6th, is affoat at

shape. The brig Elizabeth, Neilson, did not sail from New York before March 25, as she cleared the 24th. The lespatch most probably refers to bark Elizabeth, from Laguna for Bremen, which was reported ashore near the latter place, or it may refer to the brig Elizabeth, Captain Le Pre (reported by cable in the HERALD April 7), an account of which, by mail, appeared in the HERALD's ship news column yesterday under head of Falmouth, in marine disasters.—Ed. Herann.)

BY STEAMSHIP TO APRIL 3.

The German mail steamship Allemannia, Captain Trautman, which left Southampton on April 3, arrived at this port last night, bringing details of our cable despatches one day later than the report of the Deutschland, published in the Henato on Sunday morning.

The Vienna correspondent of the Bank Gasette says that the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been in

structed to declare to the Prussian government that in the hour of danger Austria would stand side by side with

government that the military forces of Saxony are or-ganized as federal German troops. The Crown Prince and the staff officers by whom he is accompanied wear the federal uniform. His Royal Highness has been appointed commander of the Twelfth federal army corps.

referring to the eventuality of a war between April 2, referring to the eventuality of a war between France and Prussia on the Luxemburg question, says:—
Luxemburg would by no means compensate for the sacrifices which would be entailed by war. Even if victorious, France would only once more evoke a former, and now happily extinguished, enunity. France should well sousider the question on all sides before she attacks a people defending its national integrity. War would also certainly place in question that donexic stability which the French government has striven to achieve.

The London Times of the 3d instant has an article on the subject of executive encouragement to the Fentans.

We know how to deal with Femianism in Ireland, and the Canadians know how to deal with any forces of the Irish Republic that may cross their border. It is not the Femians, but, as a Greek writer would say, "those about them," whose proceedings we regard with some anxiety, but not without a reserve of confidence in the sounder judgment of the American nation.

The Loudon Times' Paris correspondent, writing on

The Loudon Time? Paris correspondent, writing on the lat of April, describes the opening of the Paris Ex-hibition. The first and concluding sentences of a lengthy letter corroborate in the most complete manner the ac-curacy of the special cable report of the same scene for-warded to the Herallo by our Paris correspondent and published in our column in New York a day before the

Times' writer says:—

The nominal opening of what is still for the greater part an aimest nominal exhibition took place to-day. There was no ceremony or pageant of any kind, no addresses or replier, no official costumes. The Emperor and Empress merely visited the building, walked round the most presentatives of the various foreign commissions, who wore evening dress in honor of the occasion, and left as they came, in their open carriages.

The instant their Majesties had left the building, overy one was allowed to pass freely through all its galleries. It was only, however, in the picture circle, the Russian and the English courts, that visitors, as a rule, assembled. In most other places little more than empty benches or dreary plies of cases were to be seen. The Paris Exhibition will be one of the finest of its kind the world as visit it now are only frated to the disappointment of guessing at what it will be, and lamenting their misfortune in having come a month too soon.

The Indian Budget laid before the Legislative Council in Bombay, on the 5th of March, for the year ending

with the end of the month, shows an estimated deficit of £2,300,000, arising from a general reduction of revenue and the increased expenditure beyond the original esti-mate. The expenditure includes half a million for new transports. The budget for the forthcoming year shows an estimated deficit of £500,000, or a surplus of one million and three-quarters, including extraordinary public works. The budget provides £150,000 for the relief of the distress in Orissa. The duty on salt-potre, machinery and numerous small articles is abolished, and the fixed value on piece goods and metals is modified. The expert duty on grain and the import duty on expensive wines is increased lifty per cont, and that on other sorts of wine and spirits remains un-changed. A leas of £1,000,000 is proposed for the erection of barracks, besides the additional expenditure of £1,000,000 from the revenue. A losa of £2,000,000 for irrigational purposes, to be carried on coergetically but only by loan, is also proposed. Mr. Massey proposed a licence tax on professions and trades on a prin posed a licence tax on professions and ciple of two per cent on their incomes.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Imperial Reports of the Cession Received in England-Great Britain Likely to be "Ex-

England-Great Britain Likely to be "Excited."

In the House of Lords on the 2d of April the Earl of Clarking and—In the absence of the noble Earl at the head of the government I take the liberty of asking any of the noble lords opposite whether they may be able to give the House any information on a subject of great public interest. I allude to the cossion of a large portion of the Resian territory to the United States, of which we received intimation yesterday by telegraph. A similar queation was asked yesterday by telegraph. A similar queation was asked yesterday in another place, and my noble friend at the head of the Foreign office said that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg for information and had not yet received an answer.

The Duke of Buckingham—I am much obliged to the noble earl for having put the question, because it affords me an opportunity, in the absence of my noble friend

noble carl for having put the question, because it affords me an opportunity, in the absence of my molle friend at the head of the government, of giving all the information which we at present possess with reference to the cession of Russian America. Within the last two hours a communication has been received from St. Petersburg confirming the impression that negotiations have been entered upon, or are on foot, for the purpose of treating with the United States for the cession of that territory; but how far these nes gotiations have progressed, whether they have arrived at any definite point, or whether any answer or communication has been received from the United States, the authorities at St. Petersburg were not aware when the information thence was sent to us. The question of the cession of that portion of America to the United States in one likely to cause great feeling and possibly considerable exclement; but I trust it will not be allowed to have undue weight in the minds on Englishmen, for I cannot myself think that the cession or purchase, if it be so, by the United States is likely to have such overwhelming in fuence upon the progress of the colonies sprung from English blood, which have been established on that side of the world as at first sight might be imagined.

Belgian Oplnion. Belgian Opinion.

The Independence Belge of April 1, commenting on the proposed cession of Russian America to the United States for a pseumiary consideration, thicks it may be regarded on the part of the United rates as almost a menace to England. It is more difficult to guess the motives of Russia. Perhaps, however, may the Belgian journal, she prefers American to English neighbors, and would like to hinder the latter from coming too close to the wast theatre where the Russian power is developing itself noiselessly and ceaselessly.

Innugural Procession of Pedestrians Across It

The acrial Common Council structure that space Broadway at the corner of Fulton street was thrown open to the public yesterday for the first time, and hundreds to the public yeaterany for the first time, and an undereas of curiosity seekers climbed up its steep stairways to obtain a better view of Broadway and the clock on St. Paul's, and to defeat the amiable intentions of the stage drivers beneath them who delight in running over people Paul's, and to defeat the amiable intentions of the stage drivers beneath them who delight in running over people at this particular point. A few ladies ventured to the upper regions in fear and trembling, one of them declaring softe eee that it was very funny, business men forgot for the moment their scruples on punctuality and gazed from the summit down on the endless stream of humanity that surged up and down Broadway; bootblacks became intoxicated with their sudden elevation above the rest of mankind, and made frantic attempts to commit suicide by trying impossible arrobatic feats suggestive of a leap on the top of a passing stage, and became wroth when the vigilant M. P. beneath remosstrated with them. Strange tongues dilated in inid air on the merits and demerits of the structure, and mingled with the din of vehicles, objurgations of stage drivers and cries of street venders. Now an individual of poesic temperament attempted to quote some rhythmical reference to the Bridge of Sighs, and then a Milesian would strive to persuade his companion that it was like Carlisle bridge. Ladies were very solicitous about their skirts in ascending, and gouly old gentlemen about their skirts in ascending, and gouly old gentlemen about their skirts in ascending, and gouly old gentlemen about their skirts in ascending, and gouly old gentlemen about the painting is yet to be done. So far we may reckon the inaugural of the aerial structure a success, and when Macaulay's New Zealander will sketch the ruin of St. Paul's—that is, it he don't care about his London engagement—he will have an excalent standpoint for the purpose. The bridge has been fully described before in the Heratin, so we need not repeat it here. It is a good place to hait a driver, look at a procession, moralize like Hamlet nor avoid charging a life insurance company for injuries received at the corner of Pulton atreet and Broadway.

New York Thearrn.—Mr. Humphrey Blaud, an artist of merit and a favorite with the habitude of this house, took pected, but the audience, at though few, was liberal and discriminative in its applause. "The Ticket of Leave Man" was the play.

AID TO THE KNOX AND LINCOLN RAILROAD. This city to day, by a vote of '922 against 259, voted in favor of taking stock to the amount of \$125,096 in the Knox and Lincoln Railroad.

METHODIST CONFERENCE AT PITTSFIELD.

RECONSTRUCTION.

MASS MEETING AT RICHMOND.

Address to the Freedmen by Messre. Daniel, Johnson and Macfarland-Groat Enthusi-assi, &c. Washington, April 15, 1867.

From Richmond to make it 1 get the following account of an important meeting that took place in the new theatre. This is the first meeting or the kind ever held

vitation to three prominent gentlemen to meet the colored citizens and address them on the vital Issues of the hour. The following is the request:—

To Meser. Manuaroux Jourson, William H. Macran-Lam and Ralmon T. Danget:—
Gentralemen—We, the undersigued colored citizens of Richmend, finding ourselves surrounted by circumstances both novel and embarrassing, and being desirous of acting only in a manner becoming respectable and loyal citizens of Richmond, Virginia, and the Union, take the liberty of asking that you will convey to us, through the medium of an address, at such time and place as may be most convenient to you, that salutary and impartial advice which we so much need, and which your past career and present standing well genable you to give. Hoping to receive a favorable answer, we remain. [Here follow the manes of thirteen induential colored men.]

Those to whom the foregoing well meaning note was addressed unbestistingly condessended to meet their black follow citizens and tender them the desired counsel. This evening at eight o'clock was set apart for the meeting, and at the appointed hour the new Richmond theatre was thronged to its fullest capacity. The private boxes, orchestra, the prequeste and galieres, presented a singular sight for a theatre in a Southern city. Whites and blacks, shining ebony and alabaster faces, mingled with the happiest effect on the sidewalks and across the street in front of the theatre. Numerous groups, for whom no space was available in the interior of the house, gathered in discussion of the all absorbing subject of Southern reconstruction. Eventually, before the speakers made their appearance, the entire space from almost the tooling that the rear of the stage was occupied by a throng of influential white citizens. As the time approached for the proceedings to begin cries of "Johnson," Johnson, "Johnson," went up from the audience.

A colored gentleman named Mr. Solon Johnson opened the usiness of a certain poterious demancegue were present in the meeting, but he tr

to he white riesas present that here were one or two-thousand colored people outside who could not gain admission.

A scene of considerable confusion ensued, the whitemen and women crowding forward to the already overburdened stage from the parquet unit hardly sufficient space was loft for the speaker. The heat and smell were very great, but the audience paid no attention to the inconvenience resulting therefrom.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Travzer Darns. When quiet had been restored Mr. Travzer Darns. went on to say that the people of the North had proved themselves the veriest hypocrites on earth. In prosecuting the war they said they wanted only the restoration of the Union, and that all the rights of the several States should remain unimpaired. It was not, my friends, for love of you they prosecuted this war. It was from hatrod of us. They burned our towns and villages, and committed the grossest atrocities on our people. (A colored voice—"The rebs did dat.") Why not the colored man vote in the North when they allow him to vote in the South? The speaker concluded by saying that he hoped there would be peace and unity forever among them.

During his remarks the speaker was occasionally interrupted by questions from his colored hearers, some the most ridiculous, but others of a very pertinent nature.

Mr. Mannadures Joursen now came forward, and ad-

Mr. Marmaduras Jourson next came forward, and addressed the audience as his colored brethren of the city of Richmond. He was born in the nursery, rocked in the cradie and raised in the shadow of slavory. He was been shadown to be colored to the c the cracie and raised in the shadow of slavary. He was taught through his childhood to be polite to the colored people, and he had never any other experience but that of politeness from them. He came to speak to them in a temper of kindness and sincerity. They were now a free people. The constitution of the United States, according to the Sherman bill, gave them the privilege to vote. Having been slaves before, and comparatively uneducated, they called on him to address them on public affairs. There are some who would say he was degrading himself in doing so; but when he canvasued for the saving of the Union from the Mississippi to the sea he was called a traitor; when he saw all around him impoverished and desponding he saw nothing degrading in laboring, whits and black, to bring back Virginia toto the Union. Your birthplace is in Virginia Associations, kindred and all are there. Then why should you not labor to preserve it? He would not call himself a republican; but when, after Lee had stacked his arms at Appomattox, he came home to restore the liberties of his State, he labored at least in the interests of freedom. If peace is intended by the radicals, why does Mr. Hunnicutt, their reprosentative, get an organization all over this "tate to sow the seeds of hatred between the black and white man? Why do it? (Many Voices—"For Union, for peace," "For republican government," and many inconcern the expressions.) Do you destre to cultivate hostility to the white race? Do you want us to stay fighting here lorevor? (Voices—No, no." "Peace, peace.") If there is any dissension got up between the mace he would say the black race brought to on. No, we want peace, for coordia fraternization between them, and let each man have his "own with sand figures." Now, he would asy would they come with him? (Cries—"We will—we will," and loud appliance.

plause).

Mr. McParland spoke next, in a calm sensible tone, for a brief period, and was listened to with profound The last speaker, Mr. Sturdyvant, created intranse appeaus and merimont by his scathing denunciation of the mean whites in the audience, from whom, be said, he had closely watched the interruptions eminating during the proceedings. The New England preachers that came down among them to relieve them of their spare cents, came in for a heavy share of reproaches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Sickles' Late Order-Purchase of a Newspaper by Colored Men in Columbia. Charleston, April 15, 1867. General Sickles' order, published this morning, stay-

ing execution in civil suits for twelve months, gives general satisfaction.

The South Carolinian newspaper, published at Columbia, has been purchased by Mr. Nash and other colored men, and will be conducted as a conservative negro

GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of General Pope in Atlanta-Complimentary Supper Tendered-Personal.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, April 11.]
The Commander-in-Chief of this military district reached the city yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, accompanied by two members of his staff—Brevet Brigadior General W. M. Dunn and Leutenant Colonel Winnie. The party occupy rooms at the National Rotel. A number of gentlemen of the city having tendered General Pope a complimentary supper, we learn that it will transpire this evening at nine o'clock at the above hotel.

hotel.
Colonel C. C. Sibley, commandant of Georgia, reached the city by the Macon train of yesterday. The Colonel is accompanied by two members of his staff, Captain William Mills and Licutenant John E. Hosmer. They remain guests at the National Hotel. We learn that Colonel Sibley visits Atlanta to confer with General Pope, the Third district commander.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLHANS, April 15, 1867. majority of the applicants are black. DUNKIRK HARBOR CLEAR OF ICE.

Dunkirk harbor is now open. The take is clear of too the south shore west of Dunkirk.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Commomerative Coremonies at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

The German Radical Republican Central Committee of this city commemorated the second anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln last evening at the Cooper Institute. Under the auspices of the committee the large lecture room was crowded to its utmost capacity, an evidence of the respect in which the memory of our late martyred President is held by the German population of the city. The programme of the selemnities late martyred President is held by the German population of the city. The programme of the solemnities
was admirably selected for the occasion, and was most
efficiently and faithfully carried out. The musical part
of the exercises was under the direction of C.
Anschutz, the Arion vocal society and the ladies' chour
of the Anschutz Institute assisting. Talented speakers,
principally Germans, were also selected to speak of the
virtues and services of the deceased. The latter part of
the programme was also ably performed, the majority of
the addresses being in German, Lieutenant Governor
Woodford being the principal speaker in English.
The well known Arion Society, the ladies of Garl
Anschutz's Institute, J. P. Morgan, with his cabinet organ;

Anschutz's Institute, J. P. Morgan, with his cablest organ; Poznousk's violin, and Basemeyer and Kallinoda's funeral marches, by Boethoven and Chopin, on the grand plane, represented the musical part of the programme. Mendelssohn's Gottee Rath and the Lacrymoss, from the sublime requiem of Mozart, formed the vocal selections. Vicuxtemps' beautiful adagte religion for the violip was played by Mr. Poznouski. Of course strict criticism is out of the question on such as coession and in such as unsuitable piace for a musical performance, but every one was satisfactory, and if the music was not remarkable for artistic excellence it was at least evident that the vocalists and instrumentalists did their best to honor the memory of the great and good man who two years ago sealed with his blood his devotion to the cause of his country.

The opening address was delivered by the President of the committee,
Dr. Fann Scaurs, who spoke in German substantially
to follows:—

The opening address was delivered by the President of the committee,

Dr. Faro Schutz, who spoke in German cubstantially as follows:

In the name of the German Radical Republican Central Committee he thanked the grand assemblage before when he stoodfor their generous response that had been made to the call on their patriotitus. It would have been a stigme on the people of this city if his solemn day had been suffered to pass over unobserved. It was only two years since the great heart of the nation was moved to its highest pitch of fooling, and even the most venomous traitors were compelled to conceal their roal instincts in the face of the great calamity which had befailen the country. And yet in so short a time was it to deep impression of that solemn hour? It was not apathy but rather a devotion to the practical demands of the day that had rendered it necessary that this society—only a wing of the great party of progress should take the first step in commemoraling the occasion which has called us together. But the object was not only to lay a wreathe on the grave of the man who suffered marryrdom, but also to seat their davotion to the cause for which he died. Les not nistory be compelled to record that in two years we fell from the high moral ideal which then animated us and degenerated fine political traders. Our mission is not confined to this continuit, but ours is the task to champion great ideas for the advantage of the whole world, and if we failter now we shall unde all the achievements of the past years. It is desirable, then, that as revolving years bring back the day when we were thrown into a paroxysm of grief from which we drew fresh energy and inspiration we should endeavor to call back the noble impulse which took possession of the nation's heart. The future will calmy judge of the state-manking of Abraham Lincola. While be lived not only his bitterest focus but his most devoked friends were his critice—now that he is gone we recognize in him the true representative of morality and honesty in

books, the farm labor, then the flatbeat, the country atore, titl we come to his first professional triumphs as a village justice, his political success in the State Legislature, and the long, patient effort which finally placed him in the very fore front at the bar of Illinois. Then we recall his canvass against Douglass, wherein the ideas of the infant republican party found such utterance in his quaint yet eioquotty logical words that, athough defeated at the polis, he was still victor, and lifted himself from local celebrity unto national recognition. Then we remember his unexpected nomination at Chicago and his triumphant election to the Presidency of the nation. But the picture darkness. He leaves for the last time his home at Springheld with these words:—'Igo to assume harder duties than have fallen upon any President since Washington. My friends, pray for me, that I may have strength to do my duty.' He did his duty, how well and nobly you all know. He held unwaveringly his faith in the patriotic purpose of the people and the ultimate providence of God. To him was given the sublime good fortione to speak the word that made our nation free. He lived until the crushed rebellion dropped its arms and such for mercy: until, like the lawgiver of Israel, he looked from Pisgah's top upon the promised land of peace, of theety, of justice, and then, his labors done, slept with the fathers. We romember the joy of our triumph, and then the horror of the dark hour wherein we hisred the the horror of the dark hour wherein we hisred the testing sin. The work he commenced we have to nerfoct; there can be so haltway work, no compromises between right and wrong. In bequeabling ur the work he left us also the watch work he for he had a subject of the subject

Fast Day in Illinois. Cuicago, April 15, 1867. To-day having been observed as a Cast day no business

Commomoration of the Anniversary of Lincoin's Death by the Negroes at Richmond.
Ricanone, Va., April 16, 1867.
The negroes commemorated the anniversary of Lincoln's death to-day. Two thousand onet at the grove in
the edge of the city, and were addressed by two white and
avarat black speakers. Qag of the whites made a radi-

cal speech, cautioning them to hewere of signs of the whites, and insist or equality be ore the law and in the schools. One of the colored speaks is made a Conservative speech. He said he was raises at the South, these were his people, and he wanted to be at

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

vention—Election Tuesday, A

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Des

Republicanas
Waldo Hutchings,
William M. Evarts,
George Opdyke,
A. J. H. Duganne,
George W. Curtis,
Horace Greeley, Augustus Schoil,
George Law,
Henry C. Murphy,
Romer A. Nolson,
David L. Seymour,
Jacob H. Hardenberg,
Smith M. Weed,
Alonzo G. Paige,
Prancie Kernan,
George F. Comatock,
John Magee,
Heary D. Sarto,
Isaac Butta,
Henry C. Chessie

Sountorial District Nominations. Boloman Townson i, Selah B. Strong, William Wickham, Erestus Brooks, Second District.

101. Stephen J. Colchan John J. Schumaker, Tounis G. Bergen, Third District.

102. Walter L. Livingsto D. P. Barnard, Charles Lowrie.

Found District.

103. Post District.

104. Post District.

105. Post District.

105. Post District.

106. Post District.

106. Post District.

Sizth District.
Frederick E. Loew,
Magnus Grove,
Abram B. Beasel,
Gideon J. Tucker.
Seventh District.
Sawards Pierrepont,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Authosy L. Robortsot
James Brooks.
Eighth District.
Samuel T. Ingrahacs,
Afbert Cardono,
Cladius W. Monell.
(Gould not agree.)
Ninth District.
A. B. Tappan,
Robort Gothran,
Abraham B. Conger,
Genoral Morris.
Tenth District.

Archibald C. Nivon, John C. Holley, John W. Brown, George W. Greone, enth District. George W. Ground District. John Gault, Jr., John F. Colleter, Henry Steate, John J. Morrell. District. Athorton Hall, Stephen Baker, John L. Plagg. Anson Wood.

Tenth District.

Henry Smith, Alexander S. John

E. G. Lapham, Angus McDonald, Sterling G. Hadley

William H. Megrill, Isnac L. Endress, John M. Hanford,

Thirty-jest Dietrict

Thirty-jest Dietrict

Israel T. Hatch,
Israel T. Hatch,
Israel T. Hatch,
Israel T. Hatch,
Allen Poiter,
George W. Clinton.

The conservative republicans held conventions last hight in the several Sentorial districts, to elect delegates to be voted for an members of the State Constitutional Convention. They adjourned, after appointing committees to confer with other organizations, with a view to making a consolidated ticket.

Tammany Society—Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society, held last night to elect officers for the ensuing year, the following ticket, being the same nominated in caucus on Saturday, and already published in the Herato, was unanimously elected, 179 votes cast:—

Por Suckens—John Kelly, Wm. M. Tweed, Matthew Brennan, Isaac Bell, Peter B. Sweeny, Emanuel Hart, George W. McLean, John J. Bradley, Richard I Connolly, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, J. James B. Nicholson, Edwards Pierrepont. For Deasurer—Henry Vandewater. For Sagamore—George W. Roome. For Secretary—Wilson Small. For Wiskinskie—Stephen C. Duryos.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION. Ten Thousand Majority in Favor of a Nov

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1867. from, officially and unofficially, on the vote for a congen-tion to frame a new constitution. The majority is favor of the convention may be safely estimated at ten thousand. The convention is to assemble on the second Wednes day of May next at Anuapolis, the capital of the State.

THE JEWS AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Meeting of Israelites Last Night.
For some weeks past the Israelites throughout the
United States have been in a state of great excitement, United States have been in a state of great excitament, consequent upon a difficulty which recently arose between the Jewish community and several insurance companies. The primary cause of the difficulty lay in the Issue of a circular by the representative of the Underwriters' Agency of this city, an organization representative the Ningara. Parability Management of the Underwriters' Agency of this city, an organization representation of the properties of the Underwriters' Agency of this city, and organization representations of the Underwriters' Agency of the Underwriters' Agency of the United States of the Uni derwriters' Agency of this city, an organisation representing the Niagara, Republic, Hanover and Germania companies, the official signing the document directing his agents throughout the country to decline insuring the property of Jews. Several companies in this city and in other States promptly signified their approval of this policy by issuing similar documents, and thus, ere many days clapsed, a number of organizations had declared their unwillingness to accept what they termed "Jew risks." A feeling of strong indignation by this time pervaded the Israelitish community, and meetings were held in the Western and Southern States, in the State of New York end in this city, for the purpose of demanding an immediate retraction of the charge of dishonesty thrust upon the Jews by the refusal of the companies to insure their worldly goods. Several meetings have already been held in this city, and a committee of fourteen, with Mr. Benjamin Nathan as chairman, was elected to take such measures as would awaken the companies to a seuse of the wrong they had committeed. This committee drew up the following oircular, which was mailed to all the insurance companies in this city, and also to the organizations elsewhere who endorsed the policy of the representative of the Underwriters' Agency. The document to which reference is made was couched in the following terms:—

denne.

comble the undersigned to report to the body they ray.

n, your answer, to this communication, on or before the

vor april, is respectfully requested.

NJAMIN NATHAN, Chairman, and theten others. let de NAMIN NATHAN, Chairman, cod tibrisen others.

Ist de Namin Companies of the spote of the coming we ving charge of the replies, and ist misted his days of wealthy and influential functioning the section of the companies. It meets meets of the section of the companies of the lineteenth gathered in the section of the companies of the section of the companies were concluded in the section of the companies of the companies for the companies the companies were concluded in the section of the section of the companies the companies of the section of the sec

Rhanived, That the proceedings in the lished in pamphiet form for distribution throughout the United States.

After this business was transacted the meeting, an or a session that lasted nearly four hours, was adjourned, subject to the calt of the chair.

WRECK OF THE BARK NAHUMKEAR

San Francisco. April 14, 1807.

The bark Nahumkesg went sahere in Drake's Baduring a heavy storm on the 12th of April. The vess and carge are a total loss. The passengers and cresucceeded in reaching the land safely.

was buried by the sudden caving in of one side of the conbankment. The depth at which O'Brien was working was such that an hour and a half elapsed before the united efforts of police and ettimes, under the directions of Impector James Leonerd, rescued him from his perfects position. Strange to may the man was almost uninjured and was able to proceed homeword unsuded.

ady at half-past ton o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mail

A Card.—Mulier Brothers Take Piene inform their friends and patrons that they have their merchant taitoring business from 7d Broady Rast Pourteenth etrest, Union square, between B and University place, where they will be pleased their choice stock of goods, selected from the beamarkets. Thankful for past patronage they hope same continued favor in the future. loca Broadway All the Highest Premiums. 1866, Milliotte Lockstich Sewing Machines, manufactured by Wiff RELEAS 2 WILSON Company, Sold only by Elliptic Serwing Ma-chine Company, 585 Seroedway.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMayray), with throat affection, to which disraymen are copy leet, and having used various remedies. I have a

A.—Heerachamms. Pipes. Ambers. 4 loc.—Co-can be found at the only manufactory in the United States of gourino article, at the most equital to prices, by KALDENBERG & SON, Nos. 4 and 5 John street. All Prizes Cashed in Logal Lottorie s. Oh

J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broader Belding, Keith & Co., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERG HANTS, 9) LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.O., EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALLA AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for American or European Product , promity exetied. Liberal advances made on Approved Commi gamants. Circulars (published weekly) forwarded or applicate

Cristadoro's Hair Dye .- The f est Ever Man

Comstock's Rational Bood for Mot Infants, Invalids and Dyspeptics—A se neentrated menn, a substitute for mother anils. Prepared from hig's formula; ready for use. Labs ratory No. 67 lands street.

Defiance Salamander Safes .- Also Side Grover & Baker's Highest Promises So

Gentlemen Having Country Space, gardens will find the posterior of the Lost facturing Company the best many re and the handlawns, grape vines regetables and early corn. Sepamphiet, &c. Office of Cortinad trates. Gonrand's Oriental Creram.

MAGICAL REAL TIFFER.

Rendered by the fast simulable worlds.

83 Broadway, and of Baies. 12 Washington street. Boston Weildon, Hartiori: Chass. Providence: Dr. Jajuna Wastorury; Pop & Viguera, S. outh Escentib. Areas. Public delphia; byche & Story, Chicas o, and drugglas generally. Lee & Perrin's Saur e-Delicions, with Solah, game, ments, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for the United State

Looking Ghungs of all Kinds The Lassortment in the city, who desire and retail.

JOHN S. WILLA AD, 200 Canal street, New Y

Orr & Mincans abt's Speed Cotton-For Sewing Machine and hat of use unsurpassed. ALEXADD & ROOK, No. 5 Fine street, N. Y. After May 10 at 54 Pearl street, nour Broadway. Royal Havay a Lottery. Prizes Paid to cold. Information / urnished. The highest rates paid in populsons and all b' nde of Gold and Silver.
7AYLOR & CO., Bankers, is Wall street, K.T.

at 2 P. M.
The steam ten der A. Fletcher will leave pier 43 North
at 8, 9 30, 11 au d 12 30 to convoy passengers to the stee
WELLS, FARGO & CO., et Broad)

Spring Vinatena to Deck the Brown Poor the earth in pay green parments, and anticipal in vernal season, RNOX, 112 Brendway, concer Fullo as and 533 Brr adway, under the Prescott House, has comwith a viriety of patterna or dress Pau, which in be and excellence are beyond avairy.

The Have Mach as Co. s Lock witch flow for Machine - St. AS ADWE Jr. congress member of the sewing machine, Pr. alden, 69 Broadwa Co. You Wheeler & Vilson's Lonkstich Rewing Mac